

A PERFECT ENIGMA

Whereabouts of Aguinaldo and His Cabinet Still a Mystery.

AMERICANS ASSUME CONTROL

Of Tarlac, Where Rebel Forces Have Held Out so Long—A Number of Insurgents Surrender and Are Paid for Their Guns and Equipment.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—3:40 a. m.—The whereabouts of Aguinaldo and his army and cabinet is a perfect enigma. Gen. Otis has learned that Aguinaldo recently issued a proclamation transferring the capital to Bongabong, giving as a reason for the step the unsanitary condition of Tarlac.

It is supposed the leaders of the insurrection who are not already at Bongabong are retreating to that place, though when they left Tarlac, whether they are traveling with the army, how many soldiers they were able to hold together, and whether the leaders or the troops have got beyond General Lawton's line, are all unknown. It is hoped, however, that General Wheaton has effected a junction with General Young, forming a cordon from San Fabian to San Isidro. General Lawton has 5,000 men, and General Wheaton 2,700, a small force to control so many miles, but it commands the main roads by which the insurgents must move to the northeast. With the Americans advancing at the present rate they could drive the insurgents from Bongabong in a fortnight; and it is impossible for the rebels to establish another capital in Luzon which cannot be captured within a month.

The rapid approach of the Americans was a complete surprise to the insurgents, as the latter expected them to move slowly, as they did from Manila to Angeles. The Filipinos thought it impossible for the Americans to make headway in the mud which prevailed everywhere and the sudden invasion astounded the natives along the line of General Young's march who had been told the Americans had been confined to the suburbs of Manila.

Our Army Welcomed. A number of insurgents welcomed the army enthusiastically, but some who have been deluded by stories of American cruelty, hide in the swamps; women, who are unable to flee, fall upon their knees, upholding crucifixes and begging to be spared. When the news spreads that the Americans intend to remain and establish order, the population flecks to their homes, bringing with them their cattle and household goods.

The insurgents have drained the resources of the province. The army has impressed a large share of the crops and the people are miserably poor. Everywhere are elaborate trenches, built by the non-combatants working day and night.

The Americans found big stores of rice at Tarlac, Tubig and elsewhere, and several thousand new Filipino uniforms were captured at Tubig. Thirty insurgents surrendered to General MacArthur, each receiving \$30 for his gun.

Major Marsh's battalion of the Thirty-third regiment, which includes many old rough riders from the southwest, attacked four hundred Filipinos three miles from San Fabian on the Dagupan road, on Friday. The Filipinos had been firing at the outposts. Major Marsh found them entrenched across the river. Their trenches had been made after General Wheeler's arrival. Major Marsh charged them, a portion of his battalion fording the stream and part crossing by the bridge.

Last Feeble Rally. When the Americans approached the Filipinos, afraid to show their heads, poked their rifles above the trench and fired blindly. Major Marsh's force pursued them for a mile. Fourteen dead Filipinos were left behind, including the lieutenant colonel commanding on the field. Two Americans were wounded.

The insurgents have resumed their activity in the Cavite province, threatening an attack on Imus. Yesterday they attacked Calamba in the usual fashion. A nighty fusillade between the marines and the hundred insurgents who have again entrenched themselves on the isthmus between Cavite and Novleta is plainly heard in Manila.

On Saturday the Filipinos tried to entrap the marines by landing a force from canoes behind them. The searchlights of the Petrel discovered the preparations to embark and a few shots from the Monardok and Petrel's guns spelled the game.

WRECK OF THE CHARLESTON.

Details of the Sinking of One of Our Finest Ships—Admiral Watson's Official Report.

MANILA, Nov. 14. 12:25 p. m.—The United States cruiser Charleston ran aground near Vigan, on a hidden reef, with thirty-five fathoms of water on both sides. She worked her machinery for two days and nights in trying to get afloat, but a typhoon arising, the crew were compelled to take to their boats and seek refuge on a small island five miles away. The natives are friendly. Lieutenant McDonald and a number of sailors put off in a small boat and reached the Callao, which brought them to Manila.

The submarine Helena has been dispatched to bring away the crew. Lieutenant McDonald describes the Charleston when he last saw her as hard and fast aground, with her bottom badly stove and well out of the water.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Admiral Watson cables to the navy department the following official report of the wreck of the cruiser Charleston:

"MANILA, Nov. 13. "Charleston wrecked uncharted coral reef three miles north northwest of Guinapok rocks, north coast Luzon, 5:30 morning of November 2. Every body safely landed Kamigui Island, armed with rifles and two colts. Natives friendly. McDonald made Lingayen gulf in sailing launch. When he left no opportunity examination condi-

tion of wrecking operation. Reports ship struck easily; then thumped violently. Fire room completely flooded. First water tight doors closed promptly. Ship lies settled aft water one foot from name. Well out of water forward apparently very steep bank; ten days provisions one-half rations landed. Helena dispatched from Lingayen by Oregon to Kamigui; due to-day. (Signed.) "WATSON."

Admiral Dewey's Regret. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A reporter went to the Waldorf-Astoria hotel today and sent to Admiral Dewey a copy of the dispatch announcing the loss of the Charleston. The admiral said: "I am sorry, very sorry. The Charleston was a good ship but if she had to be lost I am glad, at least, that none of her gallant officers and crew shared her fate. I am always interested in the welfare of the men and ships in our navy and doubly so in those that have been under my command. It is a treacherous coast where the Charleston met her doom—one of the most treacherous on the whole island of Luzon."

Death of Major John A. Logan. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A cable dispatch received at the war department announced that Major John A. Logan, Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, has been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading his battalion in action. He is a son of the late General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, now a resident of Washington. He leaves a widow and two children, who are at present residing at Youngstown, Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 14.—A private cablegram received from Manila this morning announces the death of Major John A. Logan, Jr., of this city. No details received yet. Remains will be brought home on the transport Sikh. Mrs. Logan, widow of Major Logan, is completely prostrated over the death of her husband and her physicians will not allow her to be seen. She had expected to spend the winter with her children in the south of France and was preparing to leave when the cablegram announcing Major Logan's death was received.

Major John A. Logan, Jr., was born in July, 1865, at Murphysboro, Ill. He received an appointment to West Point Academy, and attended for two years, but never graduated. Mr. Logan then embarked in the real estate business in Washington, but after his marriage to Miss Edith Andrews, daughter of the late C. H. Andrews, March 23, 1887, he has since resided here. He was engaged in limestone mining and at one time conducted a fancy stock farm. For several years he was captain of the local militia company known as Logan Rifles. In May, 1888, he received from President McKinley appointment of assistant adjutant general with the rank of first lieutenant on the staff of General John C. Bates. He went to Cuba and took part in the battle of El Caney. He was promoted to major for gallantry in battle and at the conclusion of the Cuban war was with General Bates, who was governor of Santa Clara province. August 19 last he was appointed major of the Thirty-third United States Volunteers and sailed with his regiment early in October. Major Logan leaves a widow and three children here—John A. Logan, third, Mary Louise Logan and Edith Josephine Logan.

Safe Blowers Unsuccessful. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by crackmen early this morning to rob the Garfield Savings Bank at Euclid, an eastern suburb. The safe in the bank was completely wrecked and the front of the building blown out by a powerful explosive. So far as can be learned the robbers secured no money although a large sum was in the safe. There were two heavy explosions which awakened people living nearby. A citizen opened fire on the robbers, some four or five in number, and they fled, all escaping without injury so far as known.

University of Michigan's Gift. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 14.—Henry P. Glover, of Ypsilanti, Mich., has presented to the University of Michigan the De Criccio collection of Latin inscriptions. Signor De Criccio is a resident of Pozzuoli, near Naples, Italy, and has for forty years been collecting the inscriptions found from time to time in that locality. The collection includes more than 250 inscriptions on marble, besides a few upon brick, lead pipe and other materials. They range

ALL WOMEN AGREE.

A druggist in Macon, Ga., says: "I have sold a large quantity of Mother's Friend, and have never known an instance where it has failed to produce the good results claimed for it. All women agree that it makes labor shorter and less painful."



Mother's Friend

is not a chance remedy. Its good effects are readily experienced by all expectant mothers who use it. Years ago it passed the experimental stage. While it always shortens labor and lessens the pains of delivery, it is also of the greatest benefit during the earlier months of pregnancy. Morning sickness and nervousness are readily overcome, and the limbs relax and expand without causing distress. Mother's Friend gives great recuperative power to the mother, and her recovery is sure and rapid. Danger from rising and swelled breasts is done away with completely.

Sold by druggists for \$1 a bottle. THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

More men and women are troubled with weak and imperfect kidneys than with any other form of disease.

There is but one known specific for the kidneys and urinary organs that can always be relied upon—that one is, WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

In age from the time of Augustus to the fifth century A. D. Part of the inscriptions have been published by Professor Walter Dillman, of Oberlin college, who was formerly on the Latin staff of the University of Michigan and who called attention to the historical and archaeological value of the collection.

CAME TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

American Bicycle Company and Rubber Goods Company to Work in Harmony—No Trust and No Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Tribune says it is now admitted by the directors of the American Bicycle Company and the officials of the rubber goods company that the two organizations have at last come to a satisfactory understanding. None of the members of the bicycle combination will make tires hereafter. The agreement between the two corporations does not stipulate that the makers must purchase tires from the rubber company. In explaining the situation yesterday one of the directors of the so-called bicycle trust said:

"The two organizations understand each other thoroughly. The bicycle makers who were interested in the manufacture of tires have disposed of their plants to the rubber goods company, for a stipulated price we do not care to mention. They do not sign any agreement to purchase our tires from the company, but the supposition is that we may do so. For instance a certain manufacturer of a bicycle may for years have used a particular make of bicycle tire on his wheels. They have been advertised in a sense together, and the combination has given satisfaction to the maker and the rider. Now, it is but natural that that maker will continue to furnish that particular tire on his wheels hereafter."

Besides the old plants controlled by the rubber company, the deal gives the plant the concerns of the Hartford Rubber Company; the Indianapolis Rubber Company; the Indianapolis Rubber and Manufacturing Company. Those in a position to know say that no advance in the price of tires next season is expected in the trade. It is said that the Rubber Company now controls 100 patents covering the manufacture of rubber tires and other bicycle parts, and that much expensive litigation has consequently been avoided.

Want a Tableware Glass Plant. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 14.—Thirty thousand dollars has been raised by citizens of this town for the purpose of starting a tableware glass manufacturing plant. Some more stock will be issued in a few days. The factory is being promoted by W. H. Bannister, secretary of the Seneca Glass Company, and a charter of incorporation has been taken out, with Mr. Barriester, I. C. White, C. B. Huston, E. M. Grant and Joseph McDermott as incorporators. The plant will be a large one and will employ 500 people. Neither it nor the Seneca Company will go into the tableware trust. The large quantities of natural gas found in this section of the state by oil drillers has made it very desirable as a glass manufacturing center, and the boards of trade, and the improvement companies of the various towns have many applications from factories elsewhere for inducements to come here and locate.

Railroad Grammar. Life: "What was the next station?" "You mean what is the next station." "No. What was it, isn't it?" "That doesn't make any difference. Is it was, but was is not necessarily is." "Look here, what was, is, and what is, is. Is it is or is it was?" "Nonsense. Was may be is, but is is not was, is was, but it was was, is then is isn't is or was wasn't was. It was is, was is, isn't it? But if it is was then—"

His Life Was Saved. Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise. This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cts. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed."

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS To National Export Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell special cheap excursion tickets to Philadelphia on account of the National Export Exposition for Thursday, October 12th and 13th, and November 24 and 25th at one fare for the round trip, plus 50 cents admission to the Exposition (minimum rate \$1.00). Tickets will be good going from all points east of the Ohio river, and are valid for return ten days, including date of sale.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Sold by druggists for \$1 a bottle.

NO BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

That Disagreeable Alternative Avoided by Following Legal Advice.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 14.—"He's a natural-born lawyer," one said, talking to a group of professional men in the city office of the Milwaukee road yesterday afternoon, and then he told the story of how the mails that morning had made glad a young lawyer who has not been engaged in active practice very long, though admitted to the bar a number of years ago. When he opened the mail there fluttered out a check that had the figures \$250 in one corner and the name of a man at the business end that made the bit of paper as good as though it bore the certification of the cashier of the First National bank. It was the story of how one breach of promise case came to be settled out of court. The man whose name was at the bottom of the check was the one who would have been the defendant but for the young lawyer's advice, and this is the story as it was told:

The man in trouble had gone to the young lawyer because he had known him for some time and told his troubles; he had been indiscreet; he thought he loved her, but he found out several weeks too late that he was mistaken. No, he didn't want to marry her, but she persisted and he couldn't stand the ignominy of a threatened breach of promise suit; besides, he had written some exceedingly foolish letters. Her family was very respectable, and all that, and really there wasn't any objection, only he didn't like the girl. Her family stood high in church circles, were very religious, and she was a model girl.

Then it was that the young lawyer's natural-born genius asserted itself. "Let your beard grow for a week or ten days," said he. "Then put on some old clothes and muck them up. Go out and take a number of drinks. Eat a lot of onions and limburger cheese, and then go up to the house. Don't wait for her to open the door, but rush in, or, better still, tumble in. Throw your arms around her and tell her she's the only girl you ever loved and insist on getting married without a moment's delay and then let me know the result."

The result was the \$250 check and the letter: "Dear ———," it read, "I am sorry to inform you that the wedding has been indefinitely postponed. After that little talk of ours I fixed up and carried out your instructions to the letter and a bit further. In place of a drink or two, I am afraid I got gloriously drunk. I managed to tumble over a chair as I entered the room. She said I was a drunken brute when I tried to hug her and then she said she was glad she had found me out before it was too late. I don't remember very much more, excepting that I wept down the front steps a great deal faster than I went up. I have had all my letters and presents returned to me. Inclosed find a little remembrance, to be followed up when I see you on my return."

The International Sunday School Lesson

Nov. 19. Nehemiah VIII: 1-12

The Public Reading of the Scriptures.

Upon the stone pavement in the great plaza in Jerusalem a great throng was seated in the gray of the morning. It had been variously estimated at between 20,000 and 50,000. Parents have brought their children in hopes that the scene will be caught on the sensitive plate of memory. Over there was the gates through which the Gibeonites fetched water for use in the temple. Behind them was the temple itself—monument of the pious zeal of the returned exiles; including all the walls, completed only seven days before; in the midst, a rude wooden platform, such as we see at our modern hustings.

In obedience to the note of the silver trumpet, this uncommon multitude had gathered at the Feast of the New Moon, at the opening of the seventh month, crowded with its sacred festivals. And the people of their own accord, having a premonition that the voice of prophecy would cease, and that they stood on the edge of the silent centuries, had requested that they might hear the written Word.

Esra, the second Moses, the second founder of the Jewish state, accompanied by thirteen of the most influential Levites. Just as the sun rose he held aloft the yellow scroll. As before the sun the darkness of nature rolled back, so the Lamp of the Word was about to remove the darkness of their minds—a darkness intensified by the captivity and subsequent neglect.

At sight of the Book of the Law the people rose in token of their reverence. No doubt, as Esra held up the handwritten volume he uttered an exclamation of praise to God, that out of the wreck of the past this treasure had been preserved. He may have used the very language David did on the occasion of the people's generosity toward the temple building-fund: "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our Father, for ever and ever!" A hundred hands went up toward heaven, and 50,000 tongues raised the response, "Amen! Amen!"

Now the vast audience composed it-

self to listen to the reading of the Law. The ears of all the people were attentive unto the Book. There was rapt, devout, sympathetic listening. And this good listening was watched by equally good reading. No wonder it is said Esra read distinctly. No one was better qualified to do so. He had edited the whole Bible, had gathered the scattered books, and completed the canon. He had weighed and marked every word. He could give each sentence its correct inflection. Then, too, it was with him a task of love. He might have exclaimed with David: "O how I love thy law! How sweet are thy words unto my taste! Yes, sweeter than honey to my mouth!" Love gave a sweetness to his accent that carried the word to the heart.

There are those who believe the Jews lost their language during the captivity; so, that they returned talking Chaldean. So, as Esra read in Hebrew, it was necessary for the Levites to translate. Others say they only gave the synonyms of the archaic Hebrew words; others still, that they gave a running comment on what was read, and that this is what is meant by "they gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." We may never know with certainty how it was, and indeed it is comparatively unimportant.

In this affecting scene one finds the original of the form of worship of the synagogue. When Jesus went into the synagogue at Nazareth, He did just as Esra did. He took the scroll; He held it a moment, no doubt, while He blessed the Father for His gift, while the people responded, "Amen and Amen!" Then He read a passage and expounded it. That is what His disciples did in the synagogues of Palestine and Asia Minor.

Here also is the germ from which the form of Christian worship has been evolved. The principal part in Christian worship is the elevation of the Word of God in the reverence, affection and understanding of the people; its explanation, illustration and enforcement; its application to national, domestic and individual life.

On that memorable day the Jews tested their national character by the standard of God's Word. As Esra read the Law aloud they applied it faithfully. They found their minds very blank as to what the Lord required of them, and all through their negligence. They found they knew little or nothing as to the feasts and fasts prescribed. They were convicted of their sins of omission and commission. They went to their knees in honest confession and humiliation. They mourned and wept. That day they reorganized their national life on the basis of the Bible. Doing that, they accomplished something more important than the building of the temple or the rearing of the walls. They sought and obtained an infusion of national spiritual life, without which the temple would have been an empty shell.

Analysis.

- I. An Historic Scene.
 - (1) Place: Plaza in Jerusalem.
 - (2) Time: First of seventh month, B. C. 445.
 - (3) Occasion: Feast on new moon or trumpets, beginning of civil year.
- II. An Historic Discourse.
 - (1) The reading of the Law requested.
 - (2) Esra's compliance.
 - (3) Qualifications as a reader; familiarity and love.
 - (4) Good listening.
 - (5) Levitical translation or explication, which? or both?
- III. An Historic Type.
 - (1) Of synagogue worship.
 - (2) Of Christian worship.
- IV. An Historic Consequence.
 - National reorganization on Bible basis.

The Teacher's Lantern. Nations should test their character and conduct by the standard of the Scriptures. The Decalogue form a handy epitome for the purpose. Finding themselves at an angle with the plummet-line of the Bible, as the Jews did, they should, like them, repent and reform.

Nations have a personal life. God appeals to them as to persons. He proffers rewards; threatens punishments. Nations must obey God's laws. He is God and Governor of states and kingdoms. The individual Christian should frequently test himself by the spirit-level of the Bible. Through negligence he may unconsciously get out of the way. The conscience needs constant cleansing and illumination. The sinner, in common justice to his soul, ought to consult the Word. It is as necessary to his safety as the train-dispatcher's order to the engineer. He will wreck his soul without it.

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FOR TRACK AND ROAD

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